HENRY EVANS' **NEW YEAR** RESOLUTIONS.

That owing to the fact that during the whole year of Resolved 1901 out of the large quantity of VINOL (Wine of Cod 1st. Liver Oil) sold in our store we were not obliged to

return money for more than one-half dozen bottles, which is the strongest possible proof that in 98% of the cases VINOL was perfectly successful. We shall continue our guarantee sale of VINOL and invite every one who is sick to call at our store for a bottle, and if it does not succeed in restoring the lost health after reasonable trial we will return every cent paid us for it

That we can well afford to continue selling VINOL on Resolved 2nd.-

the guarantee system, for after long experience we find that in ninety-eight cases out of every hundred it fully

supports our claims, and had we not proven that VINOL is the greatest reconstructive tonic and health restorer we could not afford to do this.

3rd.—

Resolved That during the year 1902 we are going to see that every sick person in this place shall give VINOL a trial on our guarantee plan, even if we have to hunt them up at

their homes, as we do not feel that it is right for us to let any one suffer without at least trying to help them, and as they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by our guarantee plan, we are sure even a larger number than we served during 1901 will flock to our store and "try VINOL on Our Guarantee."

We are able to make these resolutions for the benefit of the people in this city because Vinol is not a new thing with us, and we can name person after person right here in our own city who have been restored to health by this newest and best preparation of Cod Liver Oil, which contains all the curative principles found in that well-known remedy without one drop of oil or grease. Think of a Cod-Liver Oil preparation without any oil, and yet perfectly delicious, delicate and appetizing.

Vinol contains nothing but the curative principles of Cod Liver Oil, and a little organic iron, dissolved in a delicious table wine. You are at liberty to come to our store and taste it, examine it thoroughly, and let us tell you about the people in our own city, perhaps your own neighbors, who have been restored to health by it, then you will believe as we do about the great curative power of Vinol. We shall continue to recommend VINOL for the following ailments:

Debilitated—All Tired Out.

Why drag out an existence without life or ambition. It is not natural to feel continually tired. We guarrantee VINOL will bring life, strength and vigor to the debilitated. If you do not feel well try VINOL. If it does not help you your money will be refunded.

Gain Flesh—Get Strong.

You can get fat without taking disagreeable Cod Liver Oil. Fat taken into the system does not create fat. We believe VINOL will create flesh quicker than any preparation containing grease. We have proved in many cases that VINOL quickly creates strength. Try it on our guarantee.

Old People—Weak People

need a strengthening and invigorating rebuilder. VINOL is of exceptional value in such cases. We guarantee it to give strength and health to those who are weak and debilitated, from disease or old age. Try it on our guarantee.

Pale Women—Pale Children

need a tonic-reconstructor that will create flesh and make pure red blood. Pale, haggard faces show that the blood is poor and thin, and also indicates imperfect digestion. VINOL will correct such troubles as sure as the sun shines Children love VINOL, it is so delicious. Try it on our guarantee.

Nervousness-Irritability.

Diseased nerves are due to over-work, insufficient nourishment or slow breaking down of general health. We guarantee VINOL, Wine of Cod Liver Oil to permanently and effectually cure nerve affections; it actually rebuilds the entire body. Try it on our guarantee.

Chronic Colds—Hacking Cough.

Sure signs of danger ahead. One might as well commit suicide as to let them go unchecked. VINOL is the very medicine needed. Unlike other Cod Liver Oil preparations, it does not upset the stomach, and it is delicious to the taste. Try it on our guarantee.

Bronchitis—Sore Lungs

often end fatally unless specially cared for in its early stages. There is no medicine more valuable for restoring health to the throat and lungs than VINOL, Wine of Cod Liver Oil. Try it on our guarantee.

Nursing Mothers—Weak Mothers.

If women with nursing babies who have difficulty in keeping up their health and strength would take VINOL, we know positively that the best results would be obtained. You know the life and future development of the child depends upon proper nourishment.

We Guarantee VINOL for Above Ailments.

You see our faith in VINOL, and you must admit that we know something about medicines, therefore when we tell you that VINOL is the most valuable preparation of Cod Liver Oil we have ever known, and a wonderful tonic-reconstructor, and rebuilder of strength, appetite and health, at the same time delicious to taste, we are not unreasonable to expect you to believe us.

HENRY EVANS, Druggist.

A FUNERAL IN MANILA.

A Curious Procession in the Capital of the Philippines.

From the Manila American, December 1. About midday yesterday one of the strangest processions passed through the streets of Manila that even this quaint oriental capital has ever seen. The east and the west came together in its ranks. and Chinese mourners kept step to the music of a dead march played by an American military band. The body of Don Carlos borne from La Loma to the water front, and there placed on a launch and

curb. Behind and over them floated streamers and standards borne aloft on poles, some of the banners likewise reaching across the street. On these were set forth in Chinese characters the noble qualities of the dock like a little clearing in the the dead. Here was a little clearing in the forest of banners, and in this marched and scraped away a Filipino orchestra. More banners, then Chinese boys in black, bareheaded, their queues hanging down their backs. More banners and then a Filipino band in white helmets, white shoes and white uniforms with scarlet facings. Still more banner streamers, then the 24th Infantry Band. Behind this came the black hearse in which lay the casket of Senora Palanca, which, by Chinese etiquette, preceded that of her husband, as she died last January and he in September.

From American Medicine. Sir William Richmond estimated that as many as 6,000 tons of coal were carried off in suspension in the atmosphere daily from idea of the magnitude of the nuisance in that city. The dirt caused by this black fog is only one of the resulting evils; days sumed by artificial light is another item of

Two Bills Aiready Introduced in Con-

NOW IN USE IN ALL COUNTRIES

Inconsistencies of the Common Measures Shown.

BURDEN ON CHILDREN

Two bills providing for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures have been introduced in Congress within the past six weeks, and the passage of a carefully prepared metric bill will probably be effected during the present session of Congress. This bill, it is claimed by its promoters, is one of those very few measures which will directly affect every individual in the United States. Every person who buys or sells, they say, and every child who attends school will feel the beneficial effects of the system. The importance of the change can scarcely be estimated. Our present weights and measures are considered so inconsistent, cumbersome and Irregular that from manufacturers, merchants, statisticians and men of science there has come a unanimous plea for the adoption of the simple sys tem based on the international meter.

metric system is now in use in al countries of the world. In thirty-six different nations, representing five hundred million people, it is the only legal standard. The metric system originated among the scientific men of France during the French revolution, but the system was intended to be international. After many years' research by distinguished scientists of the time, the standard "meter," the new base of the world's weights and measures, was prepared, and it is said to be the rost perfect standard of measurement ever constructed. It is an iridio-platinum bar, practicably indestructible, and is housed under the most perfect conditions at the international bureau of weights and measures at Parls. The kilogram, the unit of weight, was determined with similar care. These standards were adopted at a convention of the official representatives of twenty-two nations, and prototypes were distributed to all the countries concerned The spread of the metric system among the nations of the world has been steady. The introduction of a universal system was felt to be as necessary as a uniform stand-ard of time, or a uniform base for longitude; in fact, the metric system is fast ecoming the universal language of weights

Metric System in the United States. It is an interesting fact that the metric system is the only system ever legalized by Congress and the only system we hold in harmony with any other nation. In 1806 Congress legalized the system and authorized that "one set of standard weights and measures (be furnished) for the use of the states respectively. This was done and copies of the fundamental standards of the metric system were distributed to every state of the Union. The government departments at Washington use this system ex tensively. In the investigations in agricul ture and chemistry of the Agricultural De-partment and in the work of the coast and geodetic survey it is used exclusively. The surgeon general of the army requires that medical supplies be packed in metric pack-ages. The army post physicians and apothccaries use the metric system entirely in making and following prescriptions. Similar regulations prevail in the United States narine hospital service. The Post Office Department is authorized to use metric scales in every post office in the United States. The metric measures are used exin Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines. In this country the system is argely used by manufacturers and dealers in drugs and chemicals. Scientists use the system almost exclusively and makers of scientific apparatus of all kinds prefer to use the new system, although sometimes compelled by the exigencies of trade to use both systems. The extraordinary growth in the electrical business makes especially pertinent the fact that all electrical units as adopted by Congress are based upon the metric system, and that even in designing electrical apparatus, that system is in universal use. It is needless to say that in exporting for the foreign trade, the catalogue and specifications are made up on the new

Difficulties in the Old Systems.

the English measures, are very anomolous

It is a common mistake to suppose that

Our common measures, sometimes called

our measures are identical with those of England, for our gallon differs from the English gallon by about 20 per cent. Our bushel is 3 per cent smaller than theirs, and even our yard differs slightly. The old hundred-weight and ton are each 12 per cent heavier than ours, and their gailons, quarts and pints also differ, for these latter units are each 20 per cent greater than the gallons, quarts and pints of our wine measure, 3 per cent greater than those of our dry measure. Coming to our own country we have, in fact, nearly a dozen lifferent systems of weights and measures namely, the avoirdupols, the troy, the dia-mond, the apothecary measures, the beer, the liquid, the dry measures, the land, or surveyor's, and the nautical measures; the long, the square and the cubic measures, not to mention an endless variety of special measures used in the various trades and industries. All these present a bewildering confusion and entail a heavy burden on those who must learn and use them.

We have, moreover, a multiplicity of values even for denominations of the same values even for denominations of the same name. For instance, the word "pound" has been applied to 391 different units of weights, the word "foot" to 292 different units of length, the word "pint" to 30 different measures, "quart" to 25, and the word "gallon" to at least 16 different capacity measures. The gallon and the yard have each been used as units of surface measure. Many similar instances might be mentioned. Some curious features of the be mentioned. Some curious features of the old system are striking; for instance, according to the troy measure an ounce of gold weighed forty-two grains more than an ounce of lead in avoirdupois, but the pound of lead weighed 1,245 grains more than a pound of gold. Such absurd inconsistencies will, of course, be unknown after the adoption of the metric system.

The Burden on the School Children. At present, in the United States, school children must memorize about forty different terms, and as many different ratios, and must in each case add the name of the system used and frequently the place where used, in order to be exact, for the values differ in various states. Furthermore, the irregular and incoherent ratios of the various units of measure are especially perplexing. The only ratio in the metric system is 10, but in the old systems there are found for the ratios of the successive units: Of length, 12, 3, 5½, 40, 8; of area, 144, 9, 30¼, 40, 4; of capacity, 2, 4, 2, 4, 8, of troy weights, 21, 10, 12; of avoirdupois, 437½, 16, 25, 4, 20, not to mention the several other tables. In fact, the ratios to be committed to memory are so numerous, and the learning of so many uncorrelated and the learning or so many uncorrelated numbers and arbitrary names is so great that the fact has often been pointed out that over a year of eyery school boy's life is wasted in learning our intricate system of weights and measures, and even after this time has been thus consumed it is doubtful whether one child in a hundred that the series of the s after leaving school could recite the ordinary tables of weights and measures. When we consider that there are 22 000,000 school children in the United States, being educated at public cost of not less than \$200,000,000 per year, the enormity of the waste will be suppreciated. In the United States, than \$200,000,000 per year, the enormity of the waste will be appreciated. In the life time of a single generation nearly a billion dollars and eighty million precious school years are consumed in teaching a system which is in harmony with that of no other nation of the world. As the committee of a great university has said. "To consume the time of the young at school in teaching old systems long supersed of by better ones is little short of a crime."

THE METRIC SYSTEM and would be a great stimulus to the growth of our foreign commercial calculations, but it would put them on the same basis as those of the great nations to whom

Metrie System in England and Russia. England is about to adopt the metric system. The parliamentary committee has reported favorably on the measure and 172 members of parliament have formally announced that they will vote for its adop-tion. The pressure of public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of the enactment of such a law. A recent report anonunces that the Russian government through its state council has approved the metric system of welghts and measures and Mr. de Witte has drafted a decree making its use obligatory in Russla and the minister of finance is engaged in considering the time and manner of introducing the reform.

Simplicity of the New System. A glance shows the simplicity of the metric system. One unit is the base of the

system. This sole base, measuring about thirty-nine inches, with its derivatives will replace the elaborate systems of Troy avoirdupois, liquid, dry, beer, ale, nautical, surveyors, long, square and solid measures and the multitudinous special systems of the various trades. The tenth of a meter is about four inches long, and is called the decimeter. The units of length, capacity, somety and weight has a very simple relation to the meter, for one cubic decimeter of cold water weighs a kilogram and measures a liter. This fact can be learned in a minute, and the fact once. learned in a minute, and the fact once learned enables any one to know the exact value of every other unit in the system.

This simple relation is the first great advantage of the system. The second is the fact that the decimal ratio of ten is the only ratio between the successive units of the measures, ten millimeters make a centimeter of which ten makes decimaters. meter, of which ten make a decimeter, of which ten make a meter, and so on. Reduc-tion to lower units is thus effected not by complicated multiplications by different series of numbers, but by simply moving the decimal point. The third feature of the system is the simplicity of the names used. They are terse and short, and each have a definite signification. The five names of the units are the meter, the unit of length, the are the unit of area, the liter of capacity and the stere of solidity. These five names with six prefixes constitute the entire working vocabulary of the metric system. The prefixes themselves are already in common use, and each indicates the ratio to the fundamental unit, e. g., a centimeter is the one-hundredth part of a meter, the millimeter the one-thousandth of a meter, and so on a meter, and so on

The German teachers' committee found that the metric values and the principles of the system could be well taught to school children in a single hour, with suitable fa-

The work of computation for engineers, mechanics and scientific men is said by experts to be reduced by the metric measure by from 50 to 80 per cent. In a recent request for opinions among representative business men 187 replies from twenty-nine states without a single exception were in favor of its immediate

BIGELOW PREDICTS WAR.

ays Within Six Months We Shall Fighting Germany.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sur from Chicago yesterday says: "The political influence of Prince Henry's visit is no worth a snap," declared Poultney Bigelow in an interview here today.

"We shall embrace him with effusion, continued Mr. Bigelow; "we shall do every thing that American hospitality dictates we shall cheer him; we shall send him hom with the happiest impressions of American personal life. And within six months we shall fight Germany just as gayly as we

fought Spain. "Wars are not made and unmade by such things as personal visits. Our official rela-tions with the German empire are good, but are merely on the surface. Commercial dealings are calculated to produce friction

America has invaded Europe for the purpose of dominating its markets, and he is just ignorant and conceited enough to think he can improve things by a fight. Germany wastes no sentiment in her diplomacy. The only safe policy for America is a steady show the world that we believe commerce should be reciprocal, and that we are as willing to buy as to sell.

"It is the first time in history that we have been treated as equals by Germany, mark you. The Germans are beginning to realize our importance.

army and navy for Prince Henry, so as to with our power. Shafters and the Algers in the background They are political incompetents and of po use on earth. Let him see the real soldiers and sailors of our army and navy."

BOER PRISONERS DESTITUTE.

Those in the Bermudas Particularly

Short of Clothing. A dispatch from Boston yesterday says Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., president of the Lend-a-Hand Society, which for months has been collecting and shipping clothing, food and other things to the Boer prisoners held by the British in Bermuda, recently sent his assistant, Rev. W. S. Key, to visit the prison camps and report on the

Mr. Key, who has just returned, says he was permitted to visit all the camps on six islands and to talk at will with the prisoners. There are now about 5,000 men and boys in the prison laagers. All the prisoners complained of having no clothing excepting what they wore when captured. Some of them had not had a change of underwear for sixteen months. During Mr. Key's visits clothing was dis-

During Mr. Key s visits clothing was dis-tributed, but hats, caps, socks, towels, handkerchiefs, underclothing, suspenders and soap, needles, thread, buttons and knives are badly needed. The short allowance of vegetables was complained of. Rev. Dr. Hale asks for contributions of uch food as oatmeal, cornmeal, condensed milk, all kinds of cereals, tea, coffee, pea beans, rice, sago, evaporated apples, canno corn, desiccated vegetables and tobacco for the old men. Money is also needed. The Lend-a-Hand Society, Boston, receives and

DR. KUYPER ON PEACE MISSION. Believed That He Spoke for the Boers to England.

Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Amsterdam: "According to trustworthy information Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, recently intimated to the Boer delegates the desirability, in view of Lord Rosebery's speech at Chesterfield, of their giving some intimation to the British government of the basis upon which they would entertain peace negotiations. Dr. Kuyper pointed out the improbability of any of the great powers intervening in South Africa in the near future, and suggested that he be allowed inhe hope of a semi-official response. Dutch premier accordingly met Abraham and others at Brussels, where a long con-ference was had, after which Dr. Kuyper proceeded to London. The result of his risit, if any has been attained, is not yet

tinctly assured the Boers that Holland under no circumstances would act as an in-"Dr. Leyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal, is expected shortly at

The Hague." NEELY DENIES EVERYTHING.

Former Post Office Official in Cuba ou Trial in Havana. A dispatch from Havana yesterday says:

C. F. W. Neely was called and examined by the fiscal. Necly said that he received his appointment from Washington, and that Rathbone had made him chief of the

and put it in the vault. Neely made no record of these stamps, nor did Moya make

out a requisition for them.

In answer to the fiscal's questions as to why he had made no such record, Neely explained that in so far as the new issue of stamps was concerned, records were kept in his office of the denominations sold in order that he might be in a position to know what denominations to order from Washington to replete the stock. As for the matter of balancing the account, the stamps he turned over to Mova had no bearing thereon. Neely said he was charged with the whole amount of the value of the stamps delivered, and that these he must account for either in stamps these he must account for either in stamps or money when called upon to do so. For this reason, he said, it made no difference whether these Moya sales were recorded. Instead of the stamps, he said, he had put the money in the vault.

Neely denied having any interest in the Cowan Printing Company of Muncie, Ind., and said he had not received \$3,000 as commission for the lockbox company that put in the lockboxes in the Havana post office.

in the lockboxes in the Havana post office. He explained that this company was the lowest bidder for that work.

Neely was confronted with Reeves, who Neely was confronted with neeves, who reiterated his statement that Neely gave him \$4,000 before leaving to make the books tally. Neely answered that this was not so, and said that he was with an employe of the post office at the hour named by Reeves in his statement. At the request of Neely's counsel this employe will be summoned to testify.

Neely said he drew his salary for the coming month before he left Havana for the United States. The defense will contend that this action showed that Neely needed money and under the circumstances would not give Reeves any.

LAUREL NEWS.

Effort to Secure Appropriation Post Office Building. Correspondence of The Evening Star

LAUREL, Md., January 18, 1902. A strong movement is on foot in the board of trade of Laurel which has in view the acquisition of a new post office building. The necessity for such a building has long been felt. The post office is at present located in a small two-story frame building, the lower floor of which is occupied by the office. It is argued that as the office here is the distributing point for a large territory, while two rural free delivery routes radiate from it, a building commensurate with the business done should be erected. Representative Sydney E. Mudd of Maryland introduced in the House in the Fifty-sixth Congress a bill for the erection of a post office in Laurel to cost \$40,000. The structure was to be modern throughout and was to be provided with fireproof vaults for the accommodation of the office.

In line with the project instances were cited of the erection or proposed erection of post office buildings in other small towns, the populations of which were less than

Information has been obtained here of the tragic end of an aged colored man named Brutus Skinner, who resided alone in a small dwelling near Annapolis Junc-tion, Md., about four miles from this town. It is stated that Sheriff Alexander of the former place discovered the house of the old negro to be on fire at an early hour yesterday morning. Upon arriving upon the scene Mr. Alexander, it is said, found the dead body of Skinner lying across the threshold, most of the clothing having been burned off.

The old man was a veteran of the civil war, and during his service received a wound in one of his legs, as the result of which ha has since received a received for the control of the legs.

which he has since received a pension from the government. He was something of a philosopher in his neighborhood, and was highly esteemed by both the white and olored residents of that section

WILL HAVE BIENNIAL SESSIONS. Virginia Convention Adhered to the Old Rule as to Legislature.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. RICHMOND, Va., January 17, 1902.

The legislature of Virginia will meet in blennial sessions under the new constitution. This was the verdict reached by the convention today. The fight for quadrennial sessions was a close one, however, and the final result was accomplished only after the most persistent work on the part of Congressman Flood, who represents Appomattox county in the convention.

Hereafter all. the members of both branches of the legislature will be elected at the same time. Senators will be chosen destroying the custom that has obtained in the old dominion for more than a century of having one-half the members of that body chosen once each two years. The plans of the committee who had this matter in charge were carefully arranged and came as a surprise to the members who opposed it today. It was sprung as an in-dependent proposition. The report of the committee recommended that the sessions should continue for a period of ninety days, with quadrennial sessions, but an amend-ment was proposed by Mr. Flood, and adopted, providing that there should be sessions of sixty days biennially, except that the legislature first to assemble after the adoption of the constitution now being framed should sit as long as might be necessary in order to make the required changes in the statute laws to conform to

the new constitution. Anacostia and Vicinity.

The disappearance from St. Elizabeth's Asylum for the Insane of William Franklin. colored, a crippled patient, is a mystery to the officers of the institution. Franklin performed light work about the asylum and made his escape the evening of January 9 last, since which time no report has been received from any point concerning him. He is a dwarf in size, both legs being amputated at the knees, the result of meeting with an accident in the west, while large

The theory has been advanced that he may have committed suicide in the woods near Congress Heights. He is said to be a flerce fighter if aroused. The police have been asked to assist in locating him. Report has been made to the police of the Report has been made to the police of the operations of an alleged impostor in the vicinity of Anacostia and Congress Heights. Several weeks since a man, described as a fluent conversationalist and well-dressed, visited families in those towns, representing himself to be connected with the Catholic University and stating his business to be that of a canvasser for a Catholic publication. He collected \$\frac{3}{2}\$ in advance. lication. He collected \$2 in advance subscriptions to the paper referred to, which has never been sent to the sub-scribers. Officer C. F. Osterman procured a description of the man and the sent to the several precincts. It is stated that he has operated similarly in other places near the city.

The Garfield Citizens' Association met

Franklin is middleaged and very black.

ilton road. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: Joseph Hawley, president; B. O. Bowman, vice president; Richard Kerrick, secretary; Edward Forrest, assistant secretary; Cornelius Gray, chaplain; Frank Dade, sergeant-at-arms. There was a general discussion of the need of the extension of the water system to Garfield as a protection against fires, and it was decided to co-operate with the Good Hope Citizens' Association to this end.

Richard Tull, a conductor on the Anacostic clearly like a conductor on the Anacostic like alertic like a reported to tia electric line, who reported to the police last November the theft of 200 punched car tickets from his car, recovered all the tickets yesterday afternoon at the house of a colored man named Thomas on Howard avenue, Hillsdale. Thomas gave up the tickets willingly and said that he had found

Mosquitoes in Formoss. rom Japan and America. The Japanese soldiers in Formosa have discovered that the bite of the mosquitoes

in that island inoculated them with malaria. The troops who occupied Formosa were severely afflicted with malaria every summer, and it was thought, in view of the new theory of fevers in Europe and America, that the mosquito was the active agent borne from La Loma to the water front, and there placed on a launch and there placed on the stamer Yuensans, which will take them to Amory, where, according to ancient Chinese custom, they will rest in their native soll.

About 12 o'clock the policemen along the route of the procession were businy engaged. About 12 o'clock the policemen along the route of the procession were businy engaged. The followed the hearse out of the way, and tan. The ponies of each hearse were less up the stide streets.

Down the street cames thin line of khaking and noticemen. reaching from curb to and noticemen. reaching from curb to an an along the fourth of the stamps with that of the stamps with that of the world. As the commanded here of the finance bursan of the world. As the commanded here of the finance bursan of the world. As the commanded here of the finance bursan of the world. As the commanded here of the finance bursan of the world. As the commanded here of the finance bursan of the world. As the commanded here of the finance bursan of the world. As the commanded here of the finance bursan of the world. As the commanded here of the finance bursan of the world. As the commanded here of the coban post a street came of the world. As the commanded here of the finance bursan of the world have coded that of her busband, as a sumple of ever cheerful, and no doubt this on other nation of the world. As the commanded here of the finance bursan of the commanded here of the form of the world. As the commanded here of the finance bursan of the commanded here of the finance bursan of the commanded here of the form of the world as the commanded here of the finance bursan of the commanded here of the form of the world as the commanded here of the form of the world as the commanded here of the finance bursan of the commande

NATURE STUDIES

Why City People Should Love and Develop Them.

THE RED-HEADED WOODPECKER'S WAY

Likes the Early Fruits as Well as the Small Boy Does.

HIS HOME-MAKING TRAITS

and love the study of nature one must be fication as fixed by man. But is all this necessary? Who gets the greater pleasure out of life in the woods and fields-the man who in his study can analyze and classify a specimen, or the one who at a giance recognizes some dear friend of nature? One sees in the specimen a part of a system which has been mapped out by man and is merely arbitrary; the other, although he may have no name for the specimen has a gush of memories fill his brain and he knows, almost instinctively, where it lives and something of its life.

To admire a giorious sunset it is not understand the laws of light and know how a thousand shades. It is simply nece that you love nature as made manifest from day to day, and that you cultivate this same subtle pleasure and appreciation same subtle pleasure and appreciation.
This love of the beautiful in nature is susceptible of cultivation just as the love of

art, music and literature.
Get that pleasure which is without alloy from close communication with mature and let the wine of the golden sunshine fil your veins. With the fine climate which people in almost every part of the United States enjoy and the facilities for rapid transportation to parks, there is no reason why city people should not know and love

The common red-headed woodpecker i probably one of our best known birds. His brilliant coat of contrasting red, white and black makes him a very conspicuous bird and one not readily mistaken after once being seen. What a noise is made by hand of these jolly red heads when the first fruits begin to ripen. Their quarrel-some notes now will bring back to my memory an old gnarled orchard, knee deep in grass, and in the hollow below, two large mulberry trees almost covered with ways a race between the redheads and the boys as to which could eat the most of this early fruit. Even as a boy I could not understand why they quarreled and fought, for the trees afforded more than boys and birds could possibly eat

Like All Kinds.

Beginning with the mulberries, the redthem in one particular portion of the or chard, you may depend upon it that the finest and ripest fruit is there. But this bird certainly ought to be welcome to the fruit he eats, for he is an indefatigable worker in dead and dying timber, ridding it of many noxious insects. Often at evening's approach, and when small beetles begin to ly upward against the fight of the setting sun, the red-head climbs to the top of some dead tree or a telegraph pole and takes the beetles in true fly-catcher fashlon.

When the farmer swears vengeance on the squirrels and the blackbirds for damaging his corn, it is not infrequently due to the woodpeckers. A red-head will hang on the end of an ear of corn and tear away the husk to get the soft, sweet, young grain. After the corn has hardened and th orchards are stripped of their fruit, he turns his attention to acorns and beech winter use. Then when the first hard frost falls he gets blue-back pokeberries in the overgrown fence corners. He also feeds on the hard, aromatic hackberries and wild

Like the rest of the woodpecker family, ing no voice with which to relieve his feeltattoos to his lady love. He is very fond of good rattling music, too, and hunts about until he finds a fine, hard, dry limb which will respond to his laboring bill as he beats his passion into music. All through the spring and early summer the drumming continues, but as the nesting scason advances and the cares and dutler of married life become greater the redhead drums less and less. By August he has almost ceased his peculiar music, and If he should attempt it, it is a weak and light tattoo, which cannot compare with

the sharp, quick drumming of early spring

When Song Goes. This habit of losing song or its equivalent is common among all birds just at the close of the nesting period. In late summer and fall even the gray of early dawn cannot coax a single song. In May and June the first gleam which pushes the night back from the eastern hills starts the sylvan field and thicket it rises in varied tones, all

full of the joyousness of living. A fitting matin to welcome the god of day and na-

ture. As the sun climbs higher most of the songsters cease their music and hurry

Notice what a splendid climber the red-head is. He goes up and up, around and around yonder high dead tree with absolute ease. He never makes a slip, a claw never fails to take a good hold. Catch one of these birds and feel his development; then you will not wonder at his easy mo-tions when climbing. He, like every other child of nature, is molded perfectly to fill his place in life; he is built from head to toes and even to tail for climbing. Watch him as he hunts for insects in the dead wood. He taps gently at their door to know if they are at home, and as they do not answer his knock he puts his head close to the wood to listen if there is any movement within. Yes, his sharp ear catches the sound of tiny insect feet scurry. ing through passages in the dead wood. He soon locates the exact spot, throws himself well back against his stiff tail, and his head becomes a hazy red blur as it flies back and forth driving chips from the wood with the stout bill. The power and precision of these strokes must be ver great, for he makes the chips fly from th

Hole in a Tree. The nest of this woodpecker is like that of the rest of the family, a beautiful roundpure white and rather elliptical in shape. When the young leave the nest they are very differently colored from the parent birds. The head is dusky gray and a great many feathers on back and wings are tinged with this same color. The white on the wing is not so pure and clear as it is in the adult birds.

The Pistel Habit. From the New York Tribune.

hard timber.

Fire-eating chivalry is on the way to extinction in the south. Public opinion, recognizing the foolishness of old-time ideas of "honor," has practically done away with "the code," and within the last year or two legislation has been invoked in southern states which should materially lessen beoks; but their effect has been minimised by the failure of the courts to impose suitable punishments upon the persons convicted of carrying arms unlawfully. Now a Memphis judge has announced that he will make imprisonment with hard labor the penalty in every case where conviction for carrying concealed weapons is obtained, and that he will not allow the alternative of a fine, whoever the offender may be. He has already made examples of several culprita. After July 1, 1962, it will be illegal to sell any pistol in South Carolina that is less than twenty-two inches long and weights less than three pounds. Obviously it would be difficult to conceal such a weapon. In Georgia also there has been a marked increase in the severity of the punishment inflicted upon violators of the law in that state.